Frem Tid-Bits.

Scotland Yard.

false.

Gratified at His Vote in the Recent From the London Daily News. Election.

Making His Bond Bill a National Issue-May Run for President

"Gen." Jacob S. Coxey of commonweal fame, and more lately candidate for Congress and for governor in Ohio on the popu list ticket, is in Washington for a few days on private business. He expects to leave from here for a trip through the south, where he will continue his work for his bond bill. Speaking to a Star reporter today, Mr. Coxey said: "I cannot help feeling gratified at the vote I received in Ohio at the last election. Over 52,000 persons cast their ballots for me as governor, which is an indication of the spread of populism in one state. Yes, I am glad to say that the people are taking the non-interest-bearing bond bill in a serious manner, and that the idea is gaining strength daily. You remembe started from Massillon on its march to Washington. Well, in the last election it was the first and chief plank in the populist platform in Ohio, and 52,000 men voted in

"Yes, I am entirely affiliated with the populist party, and have high hopes that the bond bill will be made the chief plank in the national platform of that party next year. Would that mean your nomination for

"Would that mean your nomination for the presidency?"
"Well, I am not quite prepared to answer that question. My chief desire is to get the idea in the platform, and if the man goes with the idea all well and good. The old leaders of the populist party are not, I am sorry to say, entirely favorable to the bond bill, and, in my opinion, are wasting time figuring on the silver question. My investigations, however, lead me to the belief that the rank and file of the party are with me. They want more money in circulation, and they don't intend to wait for the slow process of the mine. They demand that the printing presses be put to work, and the quicker the wheels begin to turn the better they will be suited. quicker the wheels begin to turn the better they will be suited.
"In Oh.o this year the leaders in the

populist convention fought strenuously against making the bond bill the chief issue. The subcommittee of the committee on resolutions threw it out entirely. The whole committee, after a long fight, put it in at the end of the platform, but the convention took the matter up and placed it at the top of the platform, making it the chief issue and placed me on its catilly chief issue, and placed me on it to still further emphasize their belief. I believe that about the same conditions will sur-round the next national convention of the populist party. In the meantime I intend to continue the work of brushing aside projudices and acquainting people with the theory of my bill. We are publishing a paper at Massillon, and I intend to keep on speaking in every state. During the last campaign I made 175 speeches."

ADVICE TO BUFFALO'S POETS.

They Really Should Not Imagine That Crutches Rhymes With Munches. From the Buffalo Courier.

Something must be done about the poetry of this town. It appears to be getting worse every day. If this is not true, mos certainly it is true that the writers of poo poetry are becoming frightfully numerous in the community, and are giving it shocking character abroad. We have a few poets of merit, but they sing rarely. They hoard their fine thoughts and their melliflu ous cadences and rhymes. The other sort on the centrary-the sort which has no ear for rhyme, no sensibility to the movemen of rhythm-is always rushing into prin and driving the lovers of poetry distracted Would that we had in Buffalo a reviewe of the savage temper of the Scotch worth-les who early in the century took up the cudgels whenever the head of a poet dared cudgels whenever the head of a poet dared show itself. The cause of true poetry would be advanced if some of our versifiers were ridiculed into silence, for as long as they are permitted to put their lines into print they will continue ignorantly to outrage every canon of prosody.

It is almost incredible how many Buffalo poets have this autumn been making

poets have this autumn been making "time" rhyme with "thine," or "nine" with "prime," or "handsome" with "mansion." "prime," or "handsome" with "mansion." Nothing so soon betrays an absolute lack of the poetic gift as this rhyming of syllables in which the vowels have the same sound and the consonants different sounds. It is done, too, by persons who sometimes give evidence of poetic ideas. The other day a Buffalo poet wrote quite a clever bit of verse, but spoiled it all by rhyming "crutches" with "munches" and "seem" with "ravite."

with "ravire."

Possibly our easy-going poets think that these are small matters to censure, but it is as well for them to know that they may read all of Tennyson, all of Longfellow, all of Browning, all of Wordsworth, all of Lowell, or Aldrich, or Holmes, and neverind these false rhymes. The employment of them shows that the verse writer has read very little good poetry, or that he of them shows that the verse writer has read very little good poetry, or that he has as poor an ear for rhyme as some men have for tune. If the young men and maidens of Buffalo think that they are gifted with the poetic fancy, let them learn to make good rhymes, and then see to it that their poetic feet do not wabble along in all kinds of step, like those of the fabled six-legged Geryon.

Marriage Licenses.

The annual red-letter business of the mar riage license clerk, characteristic of the Thanksgiving season, has begun, and wil steadily increase until the office closes to morrow evening. Up to noon today the following had secured certificates authorizing them to wed:

Frank Parker and Parthenia Brooks James Pierce and Emma Martin; Frederick Harting and Beulah V. Lyles, both of Alexandria, Va.; Harry Schuring and Janua Timmer: William Fortune and Annie Price Timmer; William Fortune and Annie Price; Henry Gallagher and Louisa Betts; John T. Loveless and Nora Johnson; Nathan H. Roberts and Slener Zerine Hurdler; George Jackson and Katherine Holcer; Joseph Barrie and Maria Naylor; Henry Ferguson and Sydney Thompson; John Perroni and May Blodgett; Edward C. Brenner and Virginia M. White; John H. Fenwick and Susan L. Holmes; Moses Scott and Martha Hickman; Nelson R. Smith and Marry Elizabeth Schultz; Warren Annfeld and Gracie Pendleton; James Gross and Selena Conaway; Henry Nelson and Geneva Waters; Albert N. Wildman and Augusta Artes; Ovander W. Shepherd and Mary J. Price, both of Albemarle county, Va.; Chas. Price, both of Albemarle county, Va.; Chas. M. Knoll and Mary A. Erlin; Vivian M. M. Knoll and Mary A. Erlin; Vivian M. Middleton and Lilly May Lanham; William Anderson and Susie B. Dawson; John Speaks and Annie Sprigs; George R. Kelly and Ida Forrest; William S. Wingales and Lizzle Coleman; James Edgar Miller of Chicago, Ill., and Katharine Wright Saxton of Washington; George T. Arneld and Eleanor Quander, both of Prince George's county, Md.; Philip A. W. Jackson and Emma Ball; Frank McClelland and Minnie W. Reinhardt; James Ogle Billingsley and Susie Watts Baker, both of Prince George's county, Va.; Felix McDonald and Margaret J. Hurley; Moses G. ald and Margaret J. Hurley; Moses G Smith of Hyattsville, Md., and Clara V Smith of Hyattsville, Md., and Clara V. Harvey of Washington; John H. Hampshire of Baltimore, Md., and Mary Frances Costello of Monango, W. Va.; Andrew Carey and Laura Bell; John F. Bond and Nelle Smith; James W. Welch of Baltimore, Md., and Sarah E. Amich of Frederick county, Va.; Phillip J. Schwartz and Rose Alice Riech.

Prof. Wayland's Lectures.

Prof. Francis Wayland of Yale University will deliver a course of lectures before the law department of Howard University the present winter. This course has been arranged through the courtesy of Senator Geo. F. Hoar of Massachusetts.

Maxim Guns Reach the Frontier. Special Cable Dispatch to the New York World. KINGSTON, Jamaica, November 25,-Th

Maxim guns sent forward by British Guiana on request of the imperial secretary of the colonies have reached the Vene zuelan frontier, advices from Demarara re Venezuela's troops on the border are said

to have been greatly excited on seeing

Their commander protested against the guns being pointed his way.

The British inspector of police replied that the guns were not loaded; that they were meant for defense, not aggression.

This incident increases the fear of a collider.

ANIMAL EXPRESSION. Man's Resemblance to Dogs and Woman's Likeness to Felines.

degraded tastes is the instance of the bull-

dog. Mr. Bill Sikes and his hound grow to

favor each other, though the dog (like the

"Morte d'Arthur") is "the more natural beast of the twain." The crushed nose, the

slobber lips, all red and wet, the sporting

patch over one eye, the tenacious jaw and a certain indefeasible good humor, kindness

and honesty make the bulldog one in type

with the old British prize fighter. There are

much worse types, as the spoiled, spiteful

fine lady's "King Charles" landog, or the

pettifogging toy terrier, or the slinking,

nocturnal, disreputable lurcher, at the heel of the slinking nocturnal, disrep-

utable oaf, its owner. If any mere

human being could be as noble as

mastiff looks, or as benevolent as a New-

foundland can look, it would be the better

for our race. But in expression these dogs are apt to excel all that humanity can do

cans, the old Roman sepulchre near Arles. Our common language recognizes what is so obvious in the phrase for matrimonial disputes "a cat and dog life." "It is all cat now," said the husband who had been advised to make concessions for the sake of a quiet life. There is a good deal of the serpent in all cats, of the serpent which beguiled our Mother Eve, and bequeathed its subtlety to her daughters. In Brittany the peasants say that if you tread on a cat's

pasarts say that if you tread on a cat's

peasants say that if you tread on a cat's tail a serpent will come forth and bite you. The analogy, then between feline and feminine facial expression has been obvious in all stages of society. We mortals are also like frogs and marmosets, ravens and rabbits, while Mr. Ruskin's "self-made man" was very like a perch—a greedy, foolish fish. It is certain, however, that men's minds are not always a

fish. It is certain, however, that men's minds are not always to be judged on the evidence of features or expressions which they share with the clients of Aesop and Mr. Darwin. Physiognomy is fallacious, and he who looks like a lamb may be, in name, a Wolfe (of Ouebac) and in return

name, a Wolfe (of Quebec), and in nature—what the lion ought to be, but is not.

COLLEGE SPIRIT AT CHICAGO.

The University of the Windy City and

Its Unique Position.

The University of Chicago occupies

unique position among American colleges

for several reasons. It is not a develop-

ment, but an entirely new creation. Its

customs and atmosphere, its methods of

teaching and carrying out the hundred and

one routine matters connected with a great

university differ absolutely from those of

To the undergraduate, perhaps, no single

point is the cause of so much wonder and

criticism as the lack of organizations of

any kind through which students at other

colleges are accustomed to act and make

colleges are accustomed to act and make themselves and their opinions felt. He enters the university with his head full of stories of Yale and Harvard class spirit and, if he has had as mentor one experienced in college affairs, with a fixed determination to join the athletic association, to become a consolicuous figure in class poli-

become a conspicuous figure in class poli-tics, and, finally, perhaps, to be elected a

member of some student board and direc

the sentiment of the university through the

the sentiment of the university through the college press.

Every one of these fair hopes is destined to be dashed to the ground, for there is no athletic association, there are no classes and class organization is, therefore, an impossibility, and all the college publications the two papers and the annual, are in the

the two papers and the annual, are in the

hands of private parties, and the university

as a body has no more to say concerning the election of editors and has no more

institution: whether or not it ever become

A Comedy of Errors Which Was En-joyed When Fully Explained.

Capt. Martin Hyland, the handsomest

the ladies of the North Side affirm, has, or

did have, a favored dog, which was a

household pet. Today the animal trudged

down the street for the first time at the

hoels of his master, a privilege heretofore

self familiar with everything striking his

fancy, he suddenly found himself con-fronted with a huge stuffed bear, standing

n front of a furrier's establishment.

in front of a furrier's establishment.

With a yelp of alarm, the dog took to his heels. A bystander saw him running, and yelled "Mad dog!" and the cry went bowling down the street ahead of the dog, until scores of people took up the shout and soattered for safe places, while thrice that number joined in a pursuit of Hyland, who was running to save his pet from harm, and was trying to allay the public excitement. The dog became frenzied with fright, and he lengthened himself in his mad flight until he looked like a weasel as he humped himself along the crowded payement and broke for the open country at a gait which nothing could head off.

Meanwhile those who didn't see the dog, but did see Hyland running, concluded to

but did see Hyland running, concluded to

but did see Hyland running, concluded to shout: "Stop thief!" and between a fright-ened dog, a policeman in full uniform oprinting for dear life and an imaginary thief, there was more confusion to the square inch than is usually seen, even in

that city of eccentric and concentric circles

A GIRL'S COLLEGE TRAINING.

Importance of the Duties Belonging

to a Wife and Mother.

It is constantly impressed upon a boy dur

what he is good for: he must either be fit or

ready to be fitted to do something which will

have a definite market value. But the des-

tiny of the girl who goes to college is care-

fully concealed from her. During these four

vears, who says to her: If you marry, you

will need biology, the sciences of life and

ianguage, the venicies of poetry and inspira-tion? No one has the courage to suggest any of these as suitable—nay, absolutely es-sential—to the successful fulfillment of her probable vocation in life. Young women are turned blindly adrift among a mass of sub-

ects, with no guide but a perverted instinct

and with many a hindrance in the shape of

In all ages men have united in adoration

of the dignity of domesticity and the sacred-ness of motherhood, yet any loving, foolish, untrained, inefficient creature has been held good enough to be a wife and mother. We do not expect a man to become a distinguish-ed engineer or a professor of Latin by study-ing a little literature, history, music and lan-

guage; yet we expect a woman to undertake an occupation for which, in this age at least,

certain definite kind of training is neces

sary, without anything more applicable than "general culture."

dignity of domesticity and the sacred

radition and ridicule.

ng these four years that he must find out

rom Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

rot allowed, and, as his dogship made him

ember of the Indianapolis police force, so

the Cincinnati Enquirer.

from the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

any other American college.

looks, or as honest as a

ion, as compared with the serpent in the

Mr. Davis Concludes His Argument and A familiar example of a human and ani-Mr. Wilson Begins. mal likeness produced by, companionship in

> Both Attorneys Spoke for Mr. Olmstend-Case May Go to the Jury Tomorrow Afternoon

THE OLMSTEAD WILL CASE

Mr. Henry E. Davis, on behalf of Mr. John F. Olmstead, the sole beneficiary under the contested will of his wife, concluded his argument to the jury shortly before noon today, when Mr. Jere M. Wilson addressed

the jury, also on behalf of Mr. Olmstead. Mr. Davis characterized the testimony offered on behalf of Mrs. Linda Hutchinson Webb, who is contesting the will of her sister, as consisting for the most part of mere servants' gossip, particularly that respecting the domestic life of Mr. and Mrs Olmstead. But, on the part of Mr. Olmstead, declared Mr. Davis, the testimony of some of the most distinguished people in the country had been offered, to the effect that the devotion of Mr. Olmstead and his wife for each other was as marked as it was loyal

The Will Not Unusual.

by way of performance. What makes them look so delightfully virtuous? The doctrine of evolution is probably at a loss here, for man, by the hypothesis, is a more highly developed animal than the dog, whereas the expression of the dog often indicates virtues not yet attained by man. Lord Byron's epitaph on Boatswain would not be cynical if the expressions worn by some Referring to the contention on the other ron's epitaph on Boatswain would not be cynical if the expressions worn by some dogs were the flower of centuries of exemplary conduct in their ancestors. But probably there is some other explanation. While man favors the dog, woman is clearly akin to the cat. Domestic in habits, fond of personal neatness, addicted to staying out all night, or nearly so, at parties, inclined to scratch if sat upon, inexplicable, ineffable, unfathomable and suppremely interesting woman answers among side that Mrs. Olmstead had, in making her husband the sole and absolute beneficiary of her will, passed over those naturally th chiects of her bounty, her mother, her sister and niece, Mr. Davis declared that noth-Ing was more natural nor more righteous than that a wife should give all she had to the husband she loved, or that a husband should give his all to the wife he loved. It was true, as claimed on their side, said Mr. Davis, that Mrs. Oimstead was under the device that the content of the conte pricate, inerable, unfathomable and superemely interesting, woman answers, among the higher vertebrates, to the cat. The Romans, as soon as they had the cat (felis) called their daughters by the name of pussy (felicula). There is a funereal stone to the Manes of such a pretty puss at Aliscans, the old Roman sepulchre near Arles. Our common language recognizes what is

Davis, that Mrs. Oimstead was under the domination of her husband, and bound to him by chains, "But, gentlemen," exclaimed Mr. Davis, "his domination was love and the chains were of roses."

Mr. Davis did not deny that Mr. Oimstead lacked the features and grace of an Apolio Felvidere, or that he was brusque, harsh, plain-spoken in his intercourse with men. plain-spoken in his intercourse with men declared, even the witnesses of the other side pictured him in his home life as a loving, gentle and devoted husband. Hence, was it strange that his wife, asked Mr. Davis, should desire that he should have all she possessed or might thereafter pessess?

Over Two Years Before Contest. The will in question, explained Mr. Davis, was admitted to probate in September, 1889, without the slightest objection on the part of Mrs. Webb, although she had been given full notice. It was not until December 23, 1891, said Mr. Davis, that Mrs. Webb filed her rotice of contest. That failure to sooner contest the will was a pre ure to sooner contest the will was a pre-sumption upon which the jury, said Mr. Davis, might base a belief that for two years and three months Mrs. Webb be-lieved that her sister knowingly did just what she had every right under the law of God and man to do.

The truth of the whole matter was, said

Mr. Davis, in conclusion, that the other side had resorted to the flimsiest and most suc had resorted to the himslest and most fragmentary bits of testimony, gleaned, for the most part, from the kitchen, to take from a devoted husband that which a de-voted, loving little wife had provided for him as she lay almost within the portals of death

Mr. Wilson on the Evidence.

Mr. Wilson addressed himself to a discus sion of the evidence introduced on the oth er side, claiming that it not only utterly failed to sustain their claim of domination on the part of Mr. Olmstead over his wife, but it also wholly failed to show that Mrs. Olmstead lacked testamentary capacity, or that her will was procured through the fraud of her husband.

Counsel in the case thought today that the arguments would conclude in time to allow the jury to take the case tomorrow afternoon at the latest.

A NEW CAMERA. The Old Scheme of Patching Seg From the New York Herald.

Ever since the photograph was invented there seems to have been a desire on the part of operators-professional and amateur-to secure as much of a view as possible on one plate, and many spherical lenses have been made to accomplish this purpose. An extended view on one plate has been at the sacrifice of perspective. and the views, whether landscape or interiors, have been very much distorted,

the election of editors and has no more right to express an opinion concerning the editorial policy than it has to attempt to control a great Chicago daily.

Individualism reigns supreme. This may be a good thing in that it prevents those even within a comparatively limited field. The normal view to the eye is safely within 40 to 45 degrees. Cameras have boisterous outpourings of college enthuboisterous outpourings of college enthusiasm and the exciting contests connected with college elections by first killing all traces of what is generally known as "college spirit" and next removing the possibility of ever reviving it.

Chicago University now is an educational chicago University now is an educational and the college of been made by which 80 and sometimes 90 legrees have been secured; but the latter always with the defects already spoken of viz., violent distortion of perspective.

One method utilized to accomplish this extended field of vision has been to take on a university in the undergraduate sense seems to depend largely upon the continuance or cessation of the methods of conducting university affairs now in vogue. one plate a portion of a view, and then to one plate a portion of a view, and then to swing the camera around, taking another section, and repeating the operation until quite an extended view has been secured. These plates were matched later, but the photgraphs always showed the lines between the various negatives, while the distortion in perspective has been very palpable. THE DOG AND THE STUFFED BEAR.

All these obstacles have been removed by an invention, consisting practically of two cameras—one within the other. The main camera box or case is semi-cylindrical in form, and on the inside is a sensitive film, form, and on the inside is a sensitive film, which is wound from one spool to another, as the successive pictures are taken. The small camera (which is on a pivot) is started on its revolution, and exposes the film to successive portions of the view to be photographed, by directing light rays from the progressive portions of the view toward successive portions of the plate or film.

The inventor starts with the idea of a lens which has a narrow horizon of long focus, and hence is entirely free from distortion. The portion of the film exposed to the view at one time is only about a quarter of an inch in width by the height of

ter of an inch in width by the height of

the camera.

The camera makes a picture 8 by 40 irches, usually occupying from one to three seconds in the half revolution. This movenent is controlled by clock work and can be made to go fast or slow, as the necessiies of the occasion dictate. If the ties of the occasion dictate. If the entire half revolution is made in two seconds, the exposure of each part of the film is about one-eighteenth of a second. Hence it re-produces moving objects, waves, clouds, etc., with great accuracy.

THE SAFEST OF RISKS.

An Ingenious Point Which Did Not Occur to the Insurance Agent. From the Chicago Record.

After moving a large stock of goods into a building in the wholesale district the owners learned that they could get no insurance.

The building was on the "black list" of the insurance companies, because one of the tenants had already burned out four times under suspicious circumstances, and apparently with pecuniary profit to him-

It was, therefore, impossible for this tenant to get insurance from any company, and the boycott went so far as to include any building that harbored him or his stock

any building that had moved in-of goods.

The business concern that had moved in-to the "blacklisted" building was much dis-turbed. The head of the firm went to an could arrange it in some way to insure our stock."
"I'm sorry," replied the agent; "but the companies have no confidence in that man

will heed bloody, the sciences of me and reproduction; hygiene, the wisdom to attain and preserve health; sociology, the laws which govern individuals in society; chemistry, physics, economics, all the sciences which may help to solve the problems which the housewife must meet; literature and language, the vehicles of poetry and inspirators? "He can't get insurance, eh?"
"Not a cent's worth. They're onto him all along the line."

ell, do you think there's any danger fire in that building as long as he's Well, I should say not. I never thought of that before. The firm received its policy at once.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Dyspeptic Customer-"The doctor says coffee isn't good for me, and I must quit drinking it. Haven't you some preparation that makes a good substitute for coffee?" Grocer—"Yes, sir. Our 'Pure After Din-ner Java,' ready ground, at 20 cents a pound, excellent-er-imitation, sir.'

THIEVES' VEHICLES. In London Cabs With False Numbers Are Used by Them.

Is the report true about there being in London bogus cabs with false numbers, and

so on? asked a frequent contributor of one of the best-known detective inspectors of

It is quite true, and is done far oftener than the public ever suppose, so that following a cab clue where clever professional thieves are concerned is often hopeless. An nconspicuous private hansom is used, and Many churchmen take exception to the both cab and driver's number displayed are

Often enough we receive the most positive instructions, on the faith of notes made by hotel porters and shop commissionaires, that a certain man left in a cab of a given that a certain man left in a cab of a given number. We seek out that cab, and find beyond a doubt that the cab was never out at the time in question, and we have a regular list now of numbers which we posi-tively know have been counterfeited. In one case where a swell shoplifter had driven round from one jeweler's to another, no fewer than nine distinct badges and num-

Four-wheelers are regularly and constant-ly used by thieves—the same system of false numbers being one of the precautions used —for such a vehicle is a fine one for conreying stolen goods that are not too heavy only recently we had information of a four wheeler which is got up to look exactly like the vehicles used by commercial travelers as they call from place to place. It drove up close behind the vehicle of a jeweler's traveler and stopped at the same trades-man's door, a very smart traveler alighting and entering a shop near

and entering a shop near.

The driver of the bogds vehicle tried to The driver of the bogds vehicle tried to get into conversation with the driver of the real one, pretending that there was something wrong with the horse of the latter. The genuine driver got down and was examining his horse, never doubting the character of the other conveyance, when, happening to glance up, he saw the swell traveler entering vehicle number one, the real thing, in fact. The man made a hasty excuse nleading that he had mistaken the real thing, in fact. The man made a hasty excuse, pleading that he had mistaken the cabs—but we know that he has made the same mistake many times, and successfully on two occasions.

Smart traps are generally the conveyances used by burglars and the generality of theves other than swell ones. It is most difficult to trace these which generally be-

of theves other than swell ones. It is most difficult to trace these—which generally belong to some regular member of a gang—because the name on them is blacked out and another painted on in whitewash letters, or several different pickings out in paint are done at quiet stages of the journey, and the markings of the horse or pony are changed by means of white and other are changed by means of white and other washes. You would be surprised how often and how easily this is done, especially at light. Perambulators are amazingly useful ve-

Perambulators are ideas to thieves, such as housebreakers, ideas, and so on, and the apparently interesting in the laundress, seen first thing in the nocent laundress, seen first thing in the morning taking a "pram" full of clothes, has often enough been to fetch some "swag" r other.

HIS "OLD WOMAN."

She Was No New Woman, but She Could Manage Her Husband. the New York World.

She was small and wiry and maybe forty She did not pose as a new woman-in fact "he" called her the "old woman." She did not wear bloomers. She wore a calleo dress, skimpy in the skirt and ragged at the elbows and her wisp of hair was done up in a hard knot at the back of her head There was a certain "set" to her sharp chin as she turned the corner of 3d avenue and saw him leaning against the lamp post which was ominous. He saw her con-

mg.
"There's the old woman," he said, and "There's the old woman," he said, and slipped into the side door. A minute later she walked in at the "family entrance." What happened within is not history. "Dinner on the table," she was saying, as she drove him before her through the side door into the cold world, "since 11 o'clock!" and her voice went up an octave.

"You—good-for-nothing loafer! You—you" whe want on shrilly embarrassed as to

"You-good-for-nothing loater: You-you"—she went on shrilly, embarrassed as to epithets by the richness of his descrying.
"He" was large and lumbering and meekeyed. He slouched hastily through the pathering crowd, but the "old woman" followed. owed.
"Lemme 'lone!" he protested, as she took

"Lemme 'lone!" he protested, as she took him by the slack of his coat and headed him in the opposite direction. "I say I ain't a-goln!"
"You say!" she shrieked, derisively. "I say you be! Git!"
She propelled him several feet forward. He stopped and lookel around hesitatingly. "I ain't a-goln' home, I say, to be jawed at!" She marched him forward. When he

stopped a volley of words goaded him on Large and lumbering and meek-eyed he slouched unwil lingly at the head of the pro-cession, with half the neighborhood in the

"There's the woman for you!" he com-mented, cheerfully. "A few more like that would be worth a dozen police for keeping the corners clear."

TWENTY FEET OF DIPHTHERIA.

The Bon Constrictor Had a Very Bad Case of It. From the Indianapolis Journal.

The board of health has had a case of diphtheria reported which is out of the orlinary, for the patient is a snake. For several weeks there has been diphtheria in the family of William Schissel, 374 South Capitol avenue. Yesterday W. E. Jones, sanitary inspector, went to the number given for the purpose of fumigating the house and taking down the card. "Are you all well?" asked Jones.

"No: we have a new patient. The pet of he household was taken sick this morning and has a bad case of diphtheria."

Jones entered and went with Mr. Schisse to take a look at the patient. The inspe-tor sprang back when a door was opene and he observed lying on the floor a hug snake. Mr. Schissel told htm not to b alarmed, for he has seventeen others, and they were all harmless. Mr. Jones did not know at the time that Mr. Schissel has know at the time that Mr. Schissel has been in the side-show business and the snake on the floor was one of the stock in trade. The sick snake lay on his stomach, with his eyes swollen, half shut. His breath came as if with great difficulty. His head was hot, and Mr. Schissel declared he was yeary ill with a high fever. The owner took was hot, and Mr. Schissel declared he was very ill with a high fever. The owner took the snake's head in his hands and tenderly opened the mouth. The throat was red and inflamed, and the characteristic diphtheric patches were observable. Mr. Schissel said the snake had been ill about two days, and he firmly believed the disease had leen contracted from the diphtheria in his family. The reptile is being doctored, and, should other neans prove useless, antitoxin may be tried. The snake is of the gentle and amiable boa constrictor family. He is so ill that a plump spring chicken is no temptation to him. No symptoms of the disease have been observed among the others. others. Sanitary Officer Jones was pretty wel

Sanitary Officer Jones was pretty well satisfied that the boa constrictor had diphitheria, but the members of the family have all recovered, and it was time for the card to come down. The law makes no provision for placarding houses where snakes have diphtheria, and, under the circumstances, Jones thought the best thing to down the card. was to take down the card.

Hawaii's Executive Building. From the Paradise of the Pacific, Honolulu. One of the most conspicuous buildings of

Honolulu is the executive building, the former residence of the ruler of Hawaii, now used by the present government. It is o pretty, modest architecture, built of brick and covered with cement. It stands in and covered with cement. It stands in spacious grounds, filled with many varieties of palms and other tropical foliage. The interior is finished in many kinds of native woods. These woods are exquisite in color and capable of the highest degree of polish. On gala nights it becomes a perfect fairyland, with its wide verandas and beautiful grounds hung with hundreds of brightly colored lanterns, and every available. beautiful grounds fining with fundreds of brightly colored lanterns, and every avail-able spot decorated with some dainty de-vice in the ferns and flowers that can al-ways be found in this land of perpetual sunshine. It was finished during the reign of King Kalakaua, in 1882, at a cost of about three hundred and fifty thousand dol-lars the expenses being borne by the taxlars, the expenses being borne by the taxpayers of the islands. The biggest Masonic fair ever held in the

west opened in Detroit yesterday. It is the first use made of the new Masonic Temple, which is the finest building in the world devoted exclusively to Masonry, and will cost

THE COMING CONVENTION

Many Think It Will Not Be Controlled by the Mother Diocese Laws.

They Argue That It Will Have All the Features of a Constitutional Body.

views expressed by Mr. Abert in an interview published in vesterday's Star. Mr. Abert held substantially that the convention to meet December 4 must be governed by the laws of the diocese of Maryland until it has a body of laws of its own. Those who oppose this view of Mr. Abert contend that so soon as the primary convention is organized and becomes a body capable of making law it has complete control of its own proceedings, and can make its own rules without regard to the canons of the mother diocese. Otherwise, it is claimed, it might be necessary to wait for weeks, or perhaps months, before the convention could hope to perform the important duties before it.

They say that the fact of the diocese beng a new one and being put into existence by the convention, invests the convention by the convention, invests the convention with all the features of a constitutional body; that the assembly will have the right to exert all the functions of a constitutional gathering and will not be under the necessity of submitting anything to subsequent action of the parishes, inasmuch as the parishes will be represented at the meeting for the sole nurses of providing a governfor the sole purpose of providing a govern-ment for the new diocese as well as an ex-ecutive to administer it. They say the con-vention will depart from the old constitu-tion to the extent of naming the new dio-cese and argue that if it can be departed from in one instance it may be in others also.

also. As soon as the convention assembles it will be proposed by those who entertain this opinion to submit the question of these changes to a committee. It is said the committee may be appointed by the presiding officer, or may be elected by the convention. The committee will determine whether it is desirable to bring the question up at once, and action will be question up at once, and action will be taken on that report, either sustaining or rejecting it. It is expected that vigorous discussion will precede that action, for the advocates and opponents of the proposi-tion are strongly intrenched in their opin-

COACHING TECHNIQUE.

Fine Points in the Art of Handling Horses.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The etiquette of the driving box is so

well defined and so particular in small detalls that to pass muster before judges who know their business requires a great deal of knowledge and experience. Take the New York horse show for instance. You will probably find there the highest development of the driver's art, and the person who can tool coach to the satisfaction o its judges has to be up to date in his knowledge. An instance of how closely turnouts are judged occurred last year, when the competition for tandems resolved tself down to two turnouts. For a long time the judges weighed the merits of the wo tandems as they passed in review and the prize was finally awarded to Mr. Tyler, because his opponent had buckles on the cruppers and had carelessly forgot-ten to close the end-gate of his cart, which was considered bad form, as he was driving vithout a man. One of the qualifications for membership

in the New York Coaching Club is that you must know how to "catch a whip." The meaning of this expression and its importance when one is tooling a coach and four is not generally understood. The whip used on a ceach has a stock six or seven fee ong and the thong is usually about twelve long and the thong is detailly about twelve feet. This makes about five or six feet of the thong that has to be taken care of when 'he whip is not in use. To do this, when the driver throws his lash out to touch his horses, in returning it, he catches the point in his whip-hand, and throwing the thong in the air, he strikes it with the stock some distance up from the point of stock some distance up from the point of the lash, so that it winds itself about the the lash, so that it winds itself about the stock and remains there out of the way. When he wishes to use it again, by a simple movement of the wrist ne unwinds the thong and then throws out the lash where he wishes. This is all done with one hand. In fact, to drive properly, the right hand should be for the whip and the left for the reins. At no time should a gentleman should be for the whip and the left for the reins. At no time should a gentleman driver have his whip out of his hand. It is extremely bad form. But to exhaust the subject of the etiquette of driving would be an endless task, so if you will excuse me. I will take my street car, where etiquette has ceased to be a virtue; where bad service has hardened the consciences of men. vice has hardened the consciences of men so that they can now retain their seats, no natter how many women may be standing without the least uneasiness

FOODS OF ALL NATIONS.

The Wide Range of Provender Used by Different Races.

From Home Notes. Tastes certainly differ vastly in the mat ter of foods with various nations, and so do appetites. An Italian, for instance, would be content with a piece of bread and grapes for a day's food, while an Esquimau in the same time would demolish twenty pounds of flesh, and a Tartar perhaps even more However, quality and not quantity is the matter of greater interest, and certainly here we have plenty of variety. The nose of the moose deer is considered a great delicacy by the New Brunswicker, while the fins and tail of the shark are esteemed as specially nourishing and delicious by John Chinaman The Celestial has also a fine taste in unhatched ducks and chickens, sea slugs, fish maws, birds' nests, and many other delicacies unknown in unenlightened Europe. In Polynesia raw sharks' flesh is much

In Polynesia raw sharks' fiesh is much relished, and it is openly sold in the market of Havana. On the Gold coast the negroes rank shark amongst such highly-esteemed delicacles as alligator and hippotamus. We ourselves revel in turtle, and yet we decline to have anything to do with tortoise, though a very large amount of the soup in Italy and Sicily is made of the land tortoise boiled that the statement of the soup in Italy and Sicily is made of the land tortoise boiled down to a strong essence. Land to to ise are also much appreciated in some of the West Indian islands, and in North America the eggs of the close tortolse are reckoned a

reat delicacy.
In both North and South America the flesh and the eggs of the salt water terrapin are considered a luxury. Skillfully cooked, even considered a inxury. Skillfully cooked, even the hideous, scaly iguana is rendered very palatable, for its flesh resembles chicken with the flavor of turtle. If stewed or curried it is as good as rabbit or chicken, and the soup made from it is excellent. The eggs of reptiles are wonderfully good, and none are better than those of the iguana and the land tortoise. Cracodiles livards and rone are better than those of the iguana and the land tortoise. Crocodiles, lizards and frogs are all eaten by various people, and the first is very often excellent food, resembling veal or pork, but some kinds have a fishy flavor that is exceedingly disagreeable. Alligator tastes somewhat like sucking pig, and at Manilla is sold for food prices, while the Chinese greatly value the dried skin for making the gelatinous soups to which they are so partial. to which they are so partial.

A Ball Costume.

He-"I intend to wear a Henry VIII cos tume at the Patriarchs' ball, so that you will be sure to recognize me."
She-"Oh, dear me! I've ord -"Oh, dear me! I've ordered an Anne Boleyn costume. Isn't it horribly suggest-



kin scare us with his racket Em'ly, but in a couple o' days our micks will be his cometery!"-Life. cemetery!"-Life.

MR. MINER STOOD PAT.

The Renson He Did So Never Paralleled in Any Other Poker Game. From the N. Y. Herald. Representative Henry Clay Miner know.

a good poker hand when he sees it, but he was almost stricken with apoplexy when he skinned over the hand he dealt himself when he last crossed the ocean on the steamship New York. In the ancient days, when the theatrical

member of Congress was just plain "Harry" Miner and when he helped to nourish and sustain struggling political organizations, he spent much time o' nights in learning the mystery and art of the game of draw poker. Indeed, he had a theory that a man who could "sit in" at the Comanche Club and escape in the cold, gray dawn with his soul and his watch still in his possession was something of a good player. H's ex-perience on various transatiantic liners con-firmed this theory. He made no secret of his belief that he was one of the best play-

ers of draw that ever flourished.

Mr. Miner's ill fortune on board the New York jolted his theory very hard.

"The trouble is that these cards are hoodeoed," exclaimed Mr. Miner, late in the afternoon of his fourth losing day. "They've all had red backs. Now, let's get a pack with green backs for luck." The new pack was brought. Mr. Miner shuffled it a little and dealt. Everybody came in. The age man, Mr. Weir, stood pat. Mr. Miner, in a whisper, asked a friend who sat behind him to look over his hand. His friend said the cards were all right.

"I want to ask you whether everything goes," Mr. Miner exclaimed to his fellow players. "I've never traveled on the Amer-York joited his theory very hard.
"The trouble is that these cards

goes, Mr. Miller excialmed to his lenow players. "I've never traveled on the Amer-ican line before, but I must say they keep the most remarkable cards I ever saw. I've got—"
"Come on! Come on! You're trying to

talk us out of our money. Everything goes!" chorused the other players. Mr. Miner dealt to every one but Mr. Weir and himself. The others stood one round of bet-

"I've got you beaten," cried Mr. Miner, raising his friend a quarter.
"Umph!" snorted the age man, shoving up two blue chips. They raised each other a dozen times. The western man finally exclaimed. claimed:

claimed:
"I call you, though I've got four queens."
"Not worth a cent!" shouted Mr. Miner, laying down five tens. The others remembered their rash admission that everything went and fell into a trance from which they were roused only by prompt exhibitions of Scotch and potash. They examined the new pack and found that it was shy of the jack of clubs, and that the additional ten spot had heer slumed in in its place. Mr. Miner or clubs, and that the additional ten spot had been slipped in in its place. Mr. Miner won only \$20 by his rare bit of good for-tune, but if he were only on good terms with the Comanche braves today they would welcome him to the wigwam as the heap big medicine man of all good poker

STAMESE CATS.

A New Species of Blue Blood and Rare Beauty.

From the Chicago Chroniele.

The Prince of Orleans, during his last visit to Siam, was very graciously received by the king. In exchanging the parting courtesies the Siamese ruler, as a special token of the high regard in which he held the prince, gave him three superb specimens of the royal Siam cats. A man who had always seen to the wants of these aristocratic felines was detailed to accompany the gift to France. As soon as they arrived in Paris the prince gave the precious cats in charge of M. Milne-Edwards, superintendent of this department in Jardin des Plantes. They have been installed in very commodious quarters, and are taking kindly to their change of home. There has been an addition to the family since its arrival, and a very respectable sum has been offered for the kittens, which, however, are not for sale. They are really extremely handsome spec-

They are really extremely handsome specimens of the cat tribe, being of very pure blood. Their pedigree, which, unfortunately, is written in Siamese, is a terrifically long one. In appearance these royal cats look somewhat different from the ordinary placing or the bediene area. nary plebeian ones. Their bodies are a little more elongated, not having that tendency to roundness so noticeable in the or-dinary house cat. An awkward cat is an dinary house cat. An awkward cat is an impossibility, and the rôyal kiki is the very ideal of graceful movement. They seem to be particularly strong in bone and muscle, which gives them the appearance of a pocket edition of curiously colored tigers. The family of these cats is a striking example of what good breeding will accomplish. All of them are exactly alike, except that the females are a little larger than the males. They are beautiful in color, being of a silvery fawn in the body, and having their masks or faces of a glossy dark chocolate shade. The tips of their tails, the ears and feet are also this color, which gives them a decidedly aristocolor, which gives them a decidedly aristo-cratic appearance. Their eyes are in very striking contrast to those of our domesticated animal, being of a dark blue color. The pupils are jet black, but susceptible to the most violent changes, according to the humor of the animal. Sometimes the pupil looks like a superb amethyst, and then, again, it takes the hue of a fiery carbuncle. They seem to be of a much more gentle and sociable disposition than is generally found among the cat tribe. They rarely ever use their claws or teeth against anybody, unless greatly irritated or frightened. They are thorough aristocrats in the fullest sense of the word. No matter how much the Persian and other species of their kind endeavor to obtain social recognition from the royal Slamese, they always receive a most unmistakable snub instead. If a well-dressed visitor, be it gentleman or lady, dressed visitor, be it gentleman or lady, comes up to their cage they are always graciously received by these cat snobs, but should a person approach whose attire is not up to their standard they make furious efforts to scratch such a presumptuous individual. dividual.

The cats have not as yet become thor oughly acclimated, and are very susceptible to colds. That they are expensive pets there can be no doubt, as from 1,000 to \$5,000 francs has been offered and refuse for some of the kitties.

The South Africans. From Chambers' Journal. The native tribes of SouthAfrica are speedly becoming amenable to civilization. Un like the red Indians and aborigines of Aus-

tralia, the Kaffir does not die out as the white man proceeds to occupy his country: humane laws foster the wellbeing of the native. In Natal, especially, the increase in the black population is marked and rapid. This fine country, which, fifty years ago, contained only a few thousand of miserable refugees, hiding and fleeing from the mayages of those awful tyrants, Dingaan and Chaka, now contains a black population of about half a million rejoicing under the beabout hair a minon rejoicing under the be-nign rule of the "Queen-Empress" Victoria. It may be that at times the younger men, during a beer-drinking bout, talk some non-sensical rant about retaking the country from the white man. These are speedily silenced by the old men, who will frequently bring both neitye wit and oratory to beer bring both native wit and oratory to bea upon the young and impetuous braggadocios who are speedily silenced when told that the great white queen's "impi" (army) would crush any rebellion with one-tenth the ease with which the savage Zulu nation was subdued.

The old men will tell of most awful remi-

niscences, such as, "Don't we remember when a man dare not put his head outside when a man dare not put his head outside his hut door, except at the risk of being brained by a knobkerrie or impaled on an assegai?" They will then wax eloquent on the safety and security of all native tribes under British rule. The Amaswazi tribes were and still are anxious to come under our rule, rather than that of the Boers of the Transvaal republic; but their desire comes too late, as the Boers were entitled to claim a treaty with Great Britain, giving them the right to annex Swaziland—the latter considering she has already as many black children on her hands as she can find nurses and nurseries for.

children on her hands as she can find nurses and nurseries for.

This leads one to remark that the Kaffirs are, after all, only children, just emerging from heathen darkness and superstition. Their docility is wonderful; their faith in a white man, especially an Englishman, is great, and the progress of Christianity is the hope of the nation, accompanied by all the civilizing influences of steam, electricity and modern inventions.

Her Voluntary Act.

From the Chicago Tribune. "You sign this deed of your own free will.

do you, madame?" asked the notary pub-"What do you mean by that?" demanded

the large, florid-faced woman.
"I mean there has been no compulsion on the part of your husband, has there?"
"Him?" she ejaculated, turning to look at the the meek little man sitting behind her. "I'd like to see him compulse me!"

THE ADMIRAL'S ADVICE

How a Stout Old Sea Fighter Defended His Wooden Ships.

Old Admiral Farragut said that the best defense against an enemy's guns is not armor plate, but a flerce and well-directed return fire that will silence the foe. He believed in protecting his ships, but heree and wear-the foe. He believed in protecting his ships, but he relied for success upon good guns and brave men. Battles are won with them, not with armor. Now that the season is changing it is unnecessary to recommend more protection for your body in the shape of clothing. But no fabric ever woven will keep out the autumn colds that fasten themselves upon the system so rapidly and stick so long. upon the system so rapidly and stick so long. Doubtless you know people who, although lightly clad, never seem to take cold, while others cough and shiver, despite all their wrapping. The people of the first class, like Farragut's ships, are defended from within. They have nevers stoul as well-people and blood that leaps with the irre-unsatible views of tearfout health.

may be supposed and blood that leaps with the irrepressible vigor of perfect health.

Maybe they were-born so, but in uncountable instances this condition resulted from a timely use of
a wholesome stimulant at the first approach of
cold. The most popular stimulant for medicinal
and family use is Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. Experfence has shown how completely, by stirring the
larging circulation, it prevents consection and so

agging circulation, it prevents congestion, and se selps the system to get rid of a cold. It whets the appetite, too. This is an important thing when you remember that people with a had cold do not care for food. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey of itself retards waste of tissue, as ex-periments have shown, but its chief value lies in its

onic qualities. Insist on having Duffy's.

FULL OF FINE POINTS.

Hundreds of Needles Taken From a Pennsylvania Maiden. From the San Francisco Examiner.

From the body of Melvina Morford, aged nineteen, of Sharon, Pa., physicians have extracted at different times within the past three years over 800 needles and fragments of needles. How many are still imbedded in her flesh they do not pretend to say, but operations to remove the sharp pieces of steel have been necessary at irregular inter-

The girl strenuously denies that she fills her skin with needles. She says that she has no idea where they come from. Her parents corroborate her statements, and ave even kept close watch over her movements to detect. If possible, whether the physicians' theories are correct, but they say they have learned nothing. The opera-tions are exceedingly painful, and the girl winces and exhibits all a maiden's timidity

winces and exhibits all a maiden's timidity under the pricks of the surgeon's forceps.

The mystery has never been satisfactorily explained. This is the story the parents tell: In July, 1891, when the girl was probably fifteen years of age, she was playing with a companion around the house when she sterned on a paper of readiles a number. with a companion around the house when she stepped on a paper of needles, a number of which penetrated her flesh. She ran to her mother, who found but one needle protruoing from the foot. This was extracted and nothing further was thought about the matter until two months later, when the girl began to suffer severe pains in the calf of the right leg. An examination showed that two needles, somewhat rusted, were working through the skin and they were pulled out without much trouble. The family agreed that the needles had worked their way from the foot upward, and did not repulled out without much trouble. The family agreed that the needles had worked their way from the foot upward, and did not report the case to a physician. In the spring of 1892, while the mother and daughter were visiting in Ohio, the girl developed a severe pain in the right side. A physician was called, and to his intense surprise he found what appeared to be a mass of needles under the skin. Seven, in fact, were taken out before the skin healed over. Since that time the girl has never been free from pain.

In December, 1893, the case fell into the hands of Dr. F. L. A. Burrows, a regular physician in the town of Sharon, and he estimates that he has removed from the girl's flesh over 800 needles, many of them of large size, and all rusted and corroded, showing that they had been in the girl's flesh for a leng time. The attending physician cannot recall the exact number of operations he has performed, but he says that they have averaged about one a month since he has had charge of the case. The greater number of needles have been drawn from the girl's right arm just below the elbow.

The highest number of needles ever removed at one time was fifty-seven, and this was in the presence of several local physicians and citizens.

cians and citizens.

TO BUILD MOUNTAINS

Ingenious Scheme of a Chicago Engineer.

From the San Francisco Chronicle. Between Charles C. Christensen, a me chanical engineer of Chicago, and Mahomet the mountain problem has been settled, and all the credit belongs to the mechanical eng'n:er. Mr. Christensen is ready to supply Chicago with any style of mountain desir-

ed, and, if it is wished, will furnish enough to make a whole range The Chicago mountain idea was evolved by Mr. Christensen last July, while he was spending the summer in Colorado, and ne brought it home with him and made a blue print of it. Mr. Christensen being the estimator for some big manufacturers of mining machinery, a citizen of the United States and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, is not to be classed among the wild-eyed visionaries who have been amusing the public so many years. He has perfect confidence in his mountain scheme, and is supplied with arguments and figures to prove that it is not The Chicago mountain idea was evolved

guments and figures to prove that it is not guments and agures to prove that it is not only practicable, but offers the opportunity for the making of several fortunes. He contemplates a mountain provided with all the modern conveniences, such as hotels, sanitariums, pavilions, flats, stores, restaurants, natatoriums and stables, from which a constant revenue would be derived. which a constant revenue would be derived. Mr. Christensen's mountains, as they are Mr. Christensen's mountains, as they are pictured in the blue print, are built of steel and are hollow. They are covered on the inside with steel plates, shaped and painted to imitate cave formations, and the lower part of the walls is clad with thin layers of real rock. There are clusters and lines of incondescent larges arranged on the cellof incandescent lamps arranged on the ceil-

ing and walls to represent precious stones.

electric fountain springs and water-

and electric fountain springs and water-falls to make the caves complete.

The outside of the mountains is covered with steel plates, forming pockets of many different shapes and sizes, cemented and filled with soil, in which are growing pine and fir trees, mountain shrubbery and wild and in trees, mountain structure and who flowers. The exteriors of these pockets, as well as the mountain sides, are clad with layers of hollow rocks of different shapes. The general scheme of construction is similar to that employed in sky-scraping buildings, with the difference that Mr. Christian in the claim of the properties of the control of th tensen has planned one mountain 1,000 feet high, and surmounted it with a tower 500 feet higher. Above the caves are the modfeet higher. Above the caves are the mou-ern cliff dwellings, built like the Chicago high buildings and divided into suitable flats and furnished with all modern im-provements. The upper stories form hotels and sanitariums, and each story will have, besides elevator connection with level

besides elevator connection with level ground, an exit to a burrow trail, which winds up and down the mountain.

There are twenty-four floors on the highest mountain planned by Mr. Christensen, afteen floors on the next highest and ten on the lowest. The low mountain contains a number of small cayes, to be used for a number of small caves, to be used for restaurants, stores and stables, and the arge one level with the base for a natatorlarge one level with the base for a hardron-ium. A complete water-supply system pro-vides for the sub-irrigation of the pockets on the mountain sides, in which trees are planted, and furnishes natural springs, which unite in streams, flowing down into

WHY THE QUEEN IS PROUD.

a lake at the base.

She Fancies She is the Greatest Person in the World. Some one who has just returned from a

summer abroad was fortunate enough to

catch a glimpse of Queen Victoria, or, rath-

er, a series of glimpses, so that she was enabled to study the royal manner and carriage, as well as face and figure. She observes anent this sight: "All that has been often said of the queen is quite true. She is fairly untidy in her appearance, with not only dowdy dress, but that dress dusty and only dowdy dress, but that a trace as a majesty in that undersized, homely woman that is positively startling, and it is not the luster of her name nor her position that almost awes one who sees Queen Victoria for the first time. Literaction is the company what it is sees Queen Victoria for the first time. Litter-ally she can scarcely remember what it is not to be the foremost figure in the universe, for, where another ruler might question the superiority of England, he would always yield precedence to the woman, if not to the sovereign. And then she regards her coun-try as supreme, and, of course, herself as supreme in it. How could the fact that one considered herself absolutely the greatest person on earth for over half a century fail to give one an air of consequence? to give one an air of consequence